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[Despatch Abstract.]

Subject- Labour - International Labour Organisation - Conventions ratified by the Government of India - from the Government of India, Ministry of Labour

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Ministry of Labour.

. . .

No. L.C.24(3) Dated New Delhi, the 23rd August 1948

From

S.P. Saksena, Esq., M.A. B.Com.,
Director, Labour Conferences.

To

1. ALL PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

3. ALL CHIEF COMMISSIONERS.

Sir,

Sub:- Conventions ratified by India under Article 22 of the International Labour Organisation Constitution.

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I am directed to forward herewith three copies of I.L.O. Conventions which have been ratified by India as per list below:-

| S.NO. | Convention Nos: | Heading. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | Hours of work (Industry) |
| 2 | 4 | Night Work (Women) |
| 3 | 6 | " " (Young Persons) |
| 4 | 11 | Right of Association (Agriculture) |
| 5 | 14 | Weekly Rest (Industry) |
| 6 | 15 | Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stockers). |
| 7 | 16 | Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) |
| 8 | 18 | Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) |
| 9 | 19 | Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) |
| 10 | 21 | Inspection of Emigrants |
| 11 | 22 | Seamen's Articles of Agreement. |
| 12 | 27 | Marking of Weight (Packages transported by Vessels.) |
| 13 | 41 | Night Work (Women) (Revised) |
| 14 | 45 | Underground work (Women) |

Yours faithfully,

(SD) S. P. SAKSENA.

Director, Labour Conferences.

/True copy/

Convention (No.1) limiting the hours of work in industria undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Washington by the Government of the United States of America, on the 29th day of October, 1919, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the "application of the principle of the 8-hours day or of the 48-hours week," with which is the first item in the agenda for the Washington meeting of the Conference, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention.

adopts the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organisation, in accordance with the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28 June, 1919, and of the Treaty of St.-Germanin of 10 September, 1919:

ARTICLE 1

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "industrial undertakings" includes particularly:

(a) Mines, quarries, and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth.

(b) Industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed; including shipbuilding and the generation, transformation, and transmission of electricity or motive-power of any kind.

(c) Construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair alteration, or demolition of any building, railway tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well, telegraphic or telephonic installation, eletrical undertaking, gas work, waterwork or other work of construction, as well as the preparation for or lay the foundations of any such work or structure.

(d) Transport of passengers or goods by road, rail, sea or inland waterway, including the handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves or warehouses, but excluding transport by hand.

The provisions relative to transport by sea and on inland waterways shall be determined by a special conference dealing with employment at sea and on inland waterways.

The competent authority in each country shall define the line of division which separates industry from commerce and agriculture.

ARTICLE 2

The working hourse of persons employed in any public or private industrial undertaking or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed, shall not exceed eight in the day and forty-eight in the week, with the exceptions herein after provided for.

(a) The provisions of this Convention shall not apply

to persons holding positions of supervision or management, nor to persons employed in a confidential capacity.

(b) Where by law, custom, or agreement between employers' and workers' organisations, or, where no such organisations exist, between employers' and workers' representatives, the hours of work on one or more days of the week are less than eight, the limit of eight hours may be exceeded on the remaining days of the week by the sanction of the competent public authority, or by agreement between such organisations or representatives; provided, however, that in no case under the provisions of this paragraph shall the daily limit of eight hours be exceeded by more than one hour.

(c) Where persons are employed in shifts, it shall be permissible to employ persons in excess of eight hours in any one day and forty-eight hours in any one week, if the average number of hours over a period of three weeks or less does not exceed eight per day and forty-eight per week.

ARTICLE 3

The limit of hours of work prescribed in Article 2 may be exeeeded in case of accident, actual or threatened, or in case of urgent work to be done to machinery or plant, or in case of "force majeure"; but only so far as may be necessary to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of the undertaking.

ARTICLE 4

The limit of hours of work prescribed in Article 2 may also be exceeded in those processes which are required by reason of the nature of the process to be carried on continuously by a succession of shifts, subject to the condition that the working hours shall not exceed fifty-six in the week on the average. Such regulation of the hours of work shall in no case affect any rest days which may be secured by the national law to the workers in such processes in compensation for the weekly rest day.

ARTICLE 5

In exceptional cases where it is recognised that the provisions of Article 2 cannot be applied, but, only in such cases, agreements between workers' and employers' organisations concerning the daily limit of work over a longer period of time may be given the force of regulations, if the Government, to which these agreements shall be submitted, so decides.

The average number of hours worked per week, over the number of weeks covered by any such agreement shall not exceed forty-eight.

ARTICLE 6

Regulations made by public authority shall determine for industrial undertakings:

(a) The permanent exceptions that may be allowed in preparatory or complementary work which must necessarily be carried on outside the limits laid down for the general working of an establishment, or for certain classes of workers whose work is essentially intermittent.

(b) The temporary exceptions that may be allowed, so that establishments may deal with exceptional cases of pressure of work.

These regulations shall be made only after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned, if any such organisations exist. These regulations shall fix the maximum of additional hours in each instance, and the rate of pay for overtime shall not be less than one and one-quarter times the regular rate.

ARTICLE 7

Each Government shall communicate to the International Labour Office:

a) A list of the processes which are classed as being necessarily continuous in character under Article 4;

(b) Full information as to working of the agreements mentioned in Article 6 and their application.

The International Labour Office shall make an annual report thereon to the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation.

ARTICLE 8

In order to facilitate the enforcement of the provisions of this Convention, every employer shall be required:

(a) To notify by means of the posting of notices in conspicuous places in the works or other suitable place, or by such other method as may be approved by the Government, the hours at which work begins and ends, and where work is carried on by shifts, the hours at which each shift begins and ends. These hours shall be so fixed that the duration of the work shall not exceed the limits prescribed by this Convention, and when so notified they shall not be changed except with such notice and in such manner as may be approved by the Government.

(b) To notify in the same way such rest intervals accorded during the period of work as are not reckoned as part of the working hours.

(c) To keep a record in the form prescribed by law or regulation in each country of all additional hours worked in pursuance of Articles 3 and 6 of this Convention.

It shall be made an offence against the law to employ any person outside the hours fixed in accordance with paragraph (a) or during the intervals fixed in accordance with paragraph (b).

ARTICLE

In the application of this Convention to Japan the following modifications and conditions shall obtain:

(a) The term "industrial undertaking" includes particularly -

The undertakings enumerated in paragraph

(a) of Article

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The undertakings enumerated in paragraph (b) of article 1, provided there are at least ten workers employed:

The undertakings enumerated in paragraph (c) of Article 1, in so far as these undertakings shall be defined as "factories" by the competent authority.

The undertakings enumerated in paragraph (d) of Article 1, except transport of passengers or goods by road, handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves, and ware-houses, and transport by hand; and

Regarding of the number of persons employed, such of the undertakings enumerated in paragraphs (b) and (c) of Article 1 as may be ^ declared by the Competent Authority either to be highly dangerous or to involve unhealthy processes.

(b) The actual working hours of persons of fifteen years of age or over in any public or private industrial undertaking, or in any branch thereof, shall not exceed fifty-seven in the week, except that in the raw silk industry the limit may be sixty hours in the week.

(c) The actual working hours of persons under fifteen years of age in any public or private industrial undertaking, or in any branch thereof, and of all miners of whatever age engaged in underground work in the mines, shall in no case exceed forty-eight in the week.

(d) The limit of hours of work may be modified under the conditions provided for in Articles 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this Convention, but in no case shall the length of such modification bear to the length of the basic week a proportion greater than that which obtains in those Articles.

(e) A weekly rest period of twenty-four consecutive hours shall be allowed to all classes of workers.

(f) The provision in Japanese factory legislation limiting its application to places employing fifteen or more persons, shall be amended so that such legislation shall apply to places employing ten or more persons.

(g) The provisions of the above paragraphs of this Article shall be brought into operation not later than 1 July, 1922, except that the provisions of Article 4 as modified by paragraph (d) of this Article shall be brought into operation not later than 1 July, 1923

(h) The age of fifteen prescribed in paragraph (c) of this Article shall be raised, not later than 1 July, 1925, to sixteen.

ARTICLE 10

In British India the principle of a sixty-hour week shall be adopted for all workers in the industries at present covered by the factory acts administered by the Government of India, in mines, and in such branches of railway work as shall be specified for this purpose by the competent ~~work as shall be specified for this purpose by the competent~~ authority. Any modification, of this limitation made by the competent authority shall be subjected to the provisions of Articles 6 and 7 of this Convention. In other respects the provisions

of this Convention shall not apply to India, but further provisions limiting the hours of work in India shall be considered at a further meeting of the General Conference.

ARTICLE 11

The provisions of this Convention shall not apply to China Persia, and Siam, but provisions limiting the hours of work in these countries shall be considered at a future meeting of the General Conference.

ARTICLE 12

In the application of this Convention to Greece, the date at which its provisions shall be brought into operation in accordance with Article 19 may be extended to not later than 1 July, 1923, in the case of the following industrial undertakings:-

1. Carbon-bisulphide works,
2. Acids works,
3. Tanneries,
4. Paper mills,
5. Printing works,
6. Sawmills,
7. Warehouses for the handling and preparation of tobacco,
8. Surface mining,
9. Foundries
10. Lime works,
11. Dye works,
12. Glassworks (Blowers
13. Gas works (Firemen)
14. Loading and unloading merchandise;

and to not later than 1 July, 1924, in the case of the following industrial undertakings :

(1) Mechanical industries : Machine shops for engines safes, scales, beds, tacks, shells (sporting,), iron foundries, bronze foundries, tin shops, plating shops, manufactories of hydraulic apparatus:

(2) Constructional industries: Lime-kiln, cement works, plasterers' shops, tile yards, manufactories of bricks and pavements, potteries, marble yards, excavating and building work:

(3) Textile industries: Spinning and weaving mills of all kinds except dye works;

(4) Food industries: Flour and grist-mills, bakeries, macaroni factories, manufactories of wines, alcohol, and drinks, oil works, breweries, manufactories of ice and carbonated drinks, manufactories, of confectioners' products and chocolate, manufactories of sausages and preserves, slaughterhouses, and butcher shops;

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(5) Chemical industries: Manufactories of syntehtic colours, glassworks (except the blowers), manufactories of essence of turpentine and tartar, manufactories of oxygen and pharmaceutical products, manufactories of flax seed oil, manufactories of glycerine, manufactories of calcium carbide, gas works (except the firemen.);

(6)Leather industries: Shoe factories, manufactories of leather goods;

(7) Paper printing-industries: Manufactories of envelopes, record books, boxes, bags, bookbinding, lithographing, and since-engraving shops;

(8) Clothing industries: Clothing shops, underwear-and trimminings, workshops for pressing, workshops for bed coverings, artificial flowers, feathers, and trimmings, hat and umbrella factories:

(9) Woodworking industries: Joiners' shops, coopers' sheds, wagon factories, manufactories of furniture and chairs, picture-framing establishments, brush and broom factories;

(10) Electrical industries: Power houses, shops for electrical installations;

(11) Trasportation by land: Employees on railroads and street cars, firemen, drivers, and carters.

ARTICLE 13

In the application of this Convention to Roumania the date at which its provisions shall be brought into operation in accordance with Article 19 may be extended to not later than 1 July, 1924.

ARTICLE 14

The operation of the provisions of this Convention may be suspended in any country by the Government in the event of war or other emergency endangering the national safety.

ARTICLE 15

The formal ratifications of this Convention, under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles of 28 June, 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10 September 1919, shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

ARTICLE 16

Each Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-Governing:

(a) Except where owing to the local conditions its provisions are inapplicable; or

(b) Subject to such modifications as may be necessary to adapt its provisions to local conditions.

Each Member shall notify to the International Labour Office the action taken in respect of each of its colonies, protectorates, and possessions which are not fully self-governing. ~~protectorates, and possessions which are not fully self-~~

ARTICLE 17

As soon as the ratifications of two Members

of the International Labour Organisation have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organisation.

ARTICLE 18

This Convention shall come into force at the date on which such notification is issued by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and it shall then be binding only upon those Members which have registered their ratifications with the Secretariat. Thereafter this Convention will come into force for any other Member at the date on which its ratification is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 19

Each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring its provisions into operation not later than 1 July 1921 and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

ARTICLE 20

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 21

At least once in ten years the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention, and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

ARTICLE 22

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

/True copy/

Convention (No. 4) concerning employment of women during the night.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the Leage of Nations,

Having been convened at Washington by the Government of the United States of America, on the 29th day of October, 1919, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to "women"s employment: during the night", which is part of the third item in the agenda for the Washingtor meeting of theConference, and

Having determimed that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention, adopts the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organisation, in accordance with the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28 June, 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10 September, 1919:

ARTICLE 1

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "industrial undertaking" includes particularly:

(a) Mines, quarries, and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth;

(b) Industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, clearned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed; including shipbuilding, and the generation, transformation, and transmission of electricity or motive power of any kind;

(c) Construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration, or demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel bridge, viaduct, sewey drain, well, telegraphic or telephonic installation, electrical undertaking, gas work, waterowrk, or other work of construction, as well as the preparation for or laying the foundations of any such work or structure.

The competent authority in each country shall define the line of division which separates industry from commerce and agriculture.

ARTICLE 2

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "night" signifies a period of at least elgven consecutive hours, including the interval between ten 9 o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning.

In those countries were no Government regulation as yet applies to the employment of women in industrial undertakings during the night, the term "night" may provisionally and for a maximum period of three years, be declared by the Government to signify a period of only ten hours, including the interval between ten o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning.

ARTICLE 3

Women without distinction of age shall not be employed during the night in any public or private industrial undertaking, or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed

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## ARTICLE 4

Article 3 shall not apply:

(a) In cases of force majeure, when in any undertaking there occurs an interruption of work which it was impossible to foresee, and which is not of a recurring character.

(b) In cases where the work has to do with raw materials or materials in course of treatement which are subject to rapid deterioration, when such night work is necessary to preserve the said materials from certain loss.

## ARTICLE 5

In India and Siam, the application of Article 3 of this Convention may be suspended by the Government in respect to any industrial undertaking, except factories as defined by the national law. Notice of every such suspension shall be filed with the International Labour Office.

## ARTICLE 6

In industrial undertakings which are influenced by the sea-sons and in all cases where exceptional circumstances demand it, the night period may be reduced to ten hours on sixty days of the year.

## ARTICLE 7

In countries where the climate renders work by day particularly trying to the health, the night period may be shorter than prescribed in the above articles, provided that compensatory rest is accorded during the day.

## ARTICLE 8

The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles of 28 June, 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10 September 1919, shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

## ARTICLE 9

Each Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing:

(a) Except where owing to the local conditions its provisions are inapplicable; or

(b) Subject to such modifications as may be necessary to adapt its provisions to local conditions.

Each Member shall notify to the International Labour Office the action taken in respect of each of its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing.

ARTICLE 10

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organisation.

ARTICLE 11

This Convention shall come into force at the date on which such notification is issued by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, but it shall then be binding only upon those Members which have registered their ratifications with the Secretariat. Thereafter this Convention will come into force for any other Member at the date on which its ratification is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 12

Each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring its provisions into operation not later than 1 July, 1922, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

ARTICLE 13

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 14

At least once in ten years, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention, and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

ARTICLE 15.

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

/True copy

# CONVENTION No. 6 CONCERNING THE NIGHT WORK OF YOUNG PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE INDUSTRY

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations,

Having been convened by the Government of the United States of America at Washington, on the 29th day of October, 1919, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the "employment of children during the night," which is part of the fourth item in the agenda for the Washington meeting of the Conference, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention,

adopts the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organisation, in accordance with the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June, 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10 September, 1919:-

## ARTICLE 1

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "industrial undertaking" includes particularly:

(a) Mines, quarries, and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth.

(b) Industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up, or demolished or in which materials are transformed; including shipbuilding, and the coneration, transformation and transmission of electricity or motive power of any kind.

(c) Construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration, or demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock peri canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, 11 telegraphic or telephonic installation, electrical undertaking, gas work waterowrk, or other work of construction as well as the preparation for or laying the foundations of anysach work or structure.

(d) Transport of passengers or goods by read or rail, including the handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves, and warehouses, but excluding transport by hand.

The competent authority in each country shall definite the line divsion which separates industry from commerce and agriculture.

## ARTICLE 2.

Young persons under eighteen years of age shall not be employed during the night in any public or private industrial undertaking, or in

any

any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only members or the same family are employed, except as hereinafter provided for.

Young persons over the age of sixteen may be employed during the night in the following industrial undertakings on work which by reason of the nature of the process, is required to be carried on continuously day and night:

(a) Manufacture of iron and steel; processes in which reverberatory or regenerative furnaces are used, and galvanizing of sheet metal or wire (except the picling process).

(b) Glass works

(c) Manufacture of paper.

) Manufacture of raw sugar.

) Gold mining reduction work.

ARTICLE 3

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "night" signifies a period of at least eleven consecutive hours, including the interval between ten O'clock in the morning evening and 5 o'clock in the morning.

In coal and lignite mines work may be carried on in the interval between ten O'clock in the morning, if an interval of ordinarily fifteeen hours, and in no case of less than thirteen hours separates two periods of work.

and 5 o'clock in the morning

Where night work in the baking industry is prohibited for all workers, the interval between nine O'clock in the evening and four O'clock in the morning may be substituted in the baking industry for the interval between ten O'clock in the evening and five O'clock in the morning.

I nd to In those tropical countries in which work is suspended during the middle of the day, the night period may be shorter than eleven hours if compensatory rest is accorded during during the day

ARTICLE 4

The provisions of Articles 2 and 3 shall not apply to the night work of young persons between the ages of sixteen and eighteeen years in case of emergencies which could not have been controlled of foreseen, which are not of a periodical characters, and which interfere with the normal working of the industrial undertaking.

ARTICLE 5

In the application of this Convention to Japan, until 1 July, 1925, Article 2 shall apply only to young persons under fifteen years of age and thereafter it shall apply only to young persons under sixteen years of age.

ARTICLE 6

In the application of this Convention to India, the term "industrial undertaking" shall include only "factories" as defined in the Indian Factory, Act, and Article 2 shall not apply to make young persons over fourteen years of age.

ARTICLE 7

The prohibition of night work may be suspended by the

Govefnment, for young persons betweenithe ages of sixteen and eighteen years, when in case of serious emergency the public interest demands it.

ARTICLE 8

The formal ratifications of this Convention, under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles of 28 June, 1919, and of the Treaty of St Germain of 10 September, 1919, shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

ARTICLE 9

Each Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing;

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(a) Except where owing to the local conditions its provisions are inapplicable,; or

(b) Subject to such modifications as may be necessary to adapt its provisions to local conditions.

Each Member shall notify to the International Labour Office the action taken in respect of each of its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing.

ARTICLE 10

As soon as the ratifications of two Members on the International Labour Organisation have been registered with the Secretariat the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organisation

ARTICLE 11

This Convention shall come into force at the date on which such notification is issued by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and it shall then be binding only upon those Members which have registered their ratifications with the Secretariat. Thereafter this Convention will come into force for any other Member at the date on which its ratification is registered with the Secretariat

ARTICLE 12

Each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring its provisions into operation not later than 1 July, 1922, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

ARTICLE 13

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is regis-

tered

registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 14

At least once in ten years, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention, and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

ARTICLE 15

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

/True copy/

CONVENTION No. 11 concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Third Session on 25 October, 1921; and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers, which is included in the fourth item of the agenda of the Session; and

Having determined that these proposals shall tak the form of a draft international convention,

adopts the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organisation, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

ARTICLE 1.

Each Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies this Convention undertakes to secure to all those engaged in agriculture the s ame rights of association and combination as to industrial workers, and to repeal any statutory or other provisions restricting such rights in the case of those engaged in agriculture.

ARTICLE 2

The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace, shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

ARTICLE 3

This Convention shall come into force at the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered by the Secretary-General.

It shall then be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

Thereafter, the Convention shall come into force for any Member at the date on which its ratification has been registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 4

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered with the Secretariat the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organisation. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organisation.

ARTICLE 5

Subject to the Provisions of Article 3, each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring the provisions of Article 1, into operation not later than 1 January 1924, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective

ARTICLE 6

Each Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, possessions and protectorates in accordance with the provisions of Article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Article of the other Treaties of Peace.

ARTICLE

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 8

At least once in ten years, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification

ARTICLE 9

The French and English Texts of this Convention, shall both be authentic.

/True copy/

CONVENTION No.14 concerning the application the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Third Session on 25th October 1921, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the weekly rest day in industrial employment, which is included in the seventh item of the agenda of the Session, and.

aving determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention, adopts the following Draft Convention fo-r ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organisation, in accordance ~~Members of the International Labour Organisation, in accordance~~ with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

ARTICLE 1

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "industrial undertakings" includes:

(a) Mines, quarries, and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth.

(b) Industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed; including shipbuilding and the generation, transformation and tramission of electricity or motive power of any kind.

(c) Construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration, or demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well, telegraphic or telephonic installation, eletrical undertaking, gas work, waterwork, or other work of construction, as well as the preparation for or laying the foundations of any such work or structure.

(d) Transport of passengers or goods by road, rail, or inland waterway, including the handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves or warehouses, but excluding transport by hand.

This defnition shall be subject to the special national exceptions contained in the Washington Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week, so far as such exceptions are applicable to the present Convention.

Where necessary, in additional to the above enumeration, each Member may define the line of division which separates industry from commerce and agriculture.

ARTICLE 2

The whole of the staff employed in any industrial undertaking, public or private, or in any branch thereof shall, except as otherwise provided for by the following Articles, enjoy in every period of seven days a period of rest comprising at least twenty-four consecutive hours.

This period of rest shall, wherever possible, he granted simultaneously to the whole of the staff of each p.t

undertaking.

It shall, wherever possible, be fixed so as to coïcide with the days already established by the traditions or customs of the country or district.

ARTICLE 3

Each Member may except from the application of the provision of Article 2 persons employed in industrial undertakings in which only their members of one single family are employed.

ARTICLE 4

Each Member may authorise total or partial exceptions (including suspensions or diminutions) from the provisions of Article 2, special regard being had to all proper humanitarian and ecnomic considerations and after consultation with responsible associations of employers and workers, wherever such existsible associations of employers and workers, wherever such exist.

Such consultation shall not be necessary in the case of exceptions which have already been made under existing legislations.

ARTICLE 5.

Each Member shall make, as far as possible, provision for compensatory periods of rest for the suspensions or diminutions made in virtue of Article 4, except in cases where agreements or customs already provide for such periods.

ARTICLE 6.

Each Members will draw up a list of the exceptions made under Articles 3 and 4 of this Convention and will communicate it to the International Labour Office, and thereafter, in every second year any modifications of this list which shall have been made.

The International Labour Office will present a report on this subject to the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation.

ARTICLE 7

In order to facilitate the application of the provisions of this Convention, each employer, director, or manager, shall be obliged:

(a) Where the weekly rest is given to the whole of the staff collectively, to make known such days and hours of collective rest by means of notices posted conspicuously in the establishment or any other convenient place, or in any other manner approved by the Government.

(b) Where the rest period is not granted

to the whole of the staff collectively, to make known, by means of the staff collectively, to make known, by means of a roster drawn up in accordance with the method approved by the legislation of the country, or by a regulation of the compent authority the workers or employees subject to a special system of rest, and to indicate that system.

ARTICLE 8

The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace, shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

ARTICLE 9

This Convention shall come into force at the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered by the Secretary-General.

It shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

Thereafter, the Convention shall come into force for any Member at the date on which its ratification has been registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 10

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of International Labour Organisation have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organisation. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequent by other Members of the Organisation.

ARTICLE 11

Each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring the provisions of Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 into operation not later than 1 January, 1924 and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

ARTICLE 12

Each Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, possessions and protectorates, in accordance with the provisions of Article, 421 of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace.

ARTICLE 13

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the

Secretariat.

ARTICLE 14

At least once in ten years, the governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

ARTICLE 15

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

CONVENTION No. 15 fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Third Session on 25 October, 1921, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the prohibition of the employment of any person under the age of 18 years as trimmer or stoker, which is included in the eighth item of the agenda of the Session, and

Having determined and these proposals shall take ~~adopts~~ the form of a draft international convention. Adopts the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organisation, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace.

ARTICLE 1

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "vessel" includes all ships and bats, of any nature whatsoever, engaged in maritime navigation, whether publicity or privately owned it includes ships of war.

ARTICLE 2

Young persons under the age of eighteen years shall not be employed or work or vessels as trimmers or stokers.

ARTICLE 3

The provisions of Article 2 shall not apply:

(a) to work done by young persons on school-ships or training-ships, provided that such work is approved and supervised by public authority;

(b) to the employment of young persons on vessels mainly propelled by other means than steam;

(c) to young persons of not less than sixteen years of age who, if found physically fit after medical examination, may be employed as trimmers or stokers on vessels exclusively engaged in the coastal trade of India and Japan, subject to regulations made after consultation with the most representative organisations of employers and workers in those countries.

ARTICLE 4

When a trimmer or stoker is required in a port where young persons of less than eighteen years of age only are available such young persons may be employed and in that case it shall be necessary to engage two young persons in place of the trimmer or stoker required. Such young persons shall be at least sixteen years of age.

ARTICLE 5

In order to facilitate the enforcement of ~~the enforcement of~~ the provisions of this Convention, every ship master shall be required to keep a register of all persons under the age of eighteen years employed on board his vessel, or

list of them in the articles of agreement and of the dat of their births.

ARTICLE 6

Articles of agreement shall contain brief summary of the provisions of this Convention.

ARTICLE 7

The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

ARTICLE 8

This Convention shall come into force at the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered by the Secretary-General.

It shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

Thereafter, the Convention shall come into force for any Member at the date on which its ratification has been registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 9

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organisation. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organisation.

ARTICLE 10

Subject to the provisions of Article 8, each member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring the provisions of Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 into operation not later than 1 January 1924 and to tak such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effect.

ARTICLE 11.

Each Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, possessions and protectorates, in accordance with the provisions of Article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace.

ARTICLE 12

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into

force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 13

At least once in ten years, the Government Body of the Inter-national Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of Conference the question of its revision or modification.

ARTICLE 15

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

/True copy/

CONVENTION No. 16 concerning the compulsory medical examin of children and young persons employed at sea.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Third Session on 25 October, 1921, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea, which is including in the eight item of the agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention, adopts the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organisation, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treat of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

ARTICLE 1

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "vessel" includes all ships and boats, of any nature whatsoever engaged in maritime navigation, whether publicity or privately owned; it includes ships of War.

ARTICLE 2

The employment of any child or young persons under eighteen years of age on any vessel, other than vessels upon which only members of the same family are employed, shall be conditional on the production of a medical certificate attesting fitness for such work, signed by a doctor who shall be approved by the competent authority.

The continued employment at sea of any such child or young person shall be subject to the repetition of such medical examination at intervals of not more than one year, and the production, after each such examination, of a further medical certificate attesting fitness for such work. Should a medical certificate expire in the course of a voyage, it shall remain in force until the end of the said voyage.

ARTICLE 4

In urgent cases, the competent authority may allow a young person below the age of eighteen years to embark without having undergone the examination provided for in Articles 2 and 3 of this Convention, always provided that such an examination shall be undergone at the first port at which the vessel calls.

ARTICLE 5

The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace, shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

ARTICLE 6

This Convention shall come into force at the date on

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which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered by the Secretary-General.

It shall be binding only upon those Members who ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 7.

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered with the Secretary, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organisation. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organisation.

ARTICLE 8

Subject to the provisions of Article 6, each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring the provisions of Articles 1, 2, 3, and 4 into operation not later than 1 January, 1924 and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

ARTICLE 9

Each Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, possessions and protectorates, in accordance with the provisions of Article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace.

ARTICLE 10

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 11

At least once in ~~ten years~~, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

ARTICLE 12

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

/True copy/

CONVENTION (No. 18) concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and have met in its Seventh Session on 19 May, 1925, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to workmen's compensation for occupation diseases, which is included in the first item of the agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention, adopts, this tenth day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and twentyfive, the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organisation, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

ARTICLE 1

Each Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies this Convention undertakes to provide that compensation shall be payable to workmen incapacitated by occupational diseases, or, in case of death from such diseases, to their dependants, in accordance with the general principles of the national legislation relating to compensating for industrial accidents.

The rates of such compensation shall be not less than those prescribed by the national legislation for injury resulting from industrial accidents. Subject to this provision, each Member in determining in its national law or regulations the conditions under which compensation for the said diseases its legislation in regard to compensation for industrial accidents, may make such modifications and adaptionations as it thinks expedient.

ARTICLE 2

Each Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies this Convention undertakes to consider as occupational diseases those diseases and poisionings produced by the substances set forth in the Schedule appended hereto, when such diseases of such poisonings affect workers engaged in the trades or industries placed opposite in the said Schedule, and result from occupation in an undertaking covered by the said national legislation.

SCHEDULE

| List of diseases and toxic substances | List of corresponding industries and processes. |
|---|---|
| Poisoning by lead or its alloys or compounds and their sequelae | Handling of ore containing lead, including fine short in zinc factories<br>Casting of old zinc and lead in ingots.<br>Manufacture of articles made of cast lead or of lead alloys. |

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|---|---|
| | Employment in the polygraphic industries. |
| | Manufacture of lead compounds. |
| | " and repair of electric accumulators. |
| | Preparation and use of enamels containing lead. |
| | Polishing by means of lead ties or putty powder with a lead content. |
| | All painting operations involving the preparation and manipulation of coating substances, cements or colouring substances containing lead pigments. |
| Poisoning by mercury and its amalgams and compounds and their sequelae. | Handling of mercury ore. |
| | Manufacture of mercury compounds |
| | of measuring and laboratory apparatus. |
| | Preparation of raw material for the hatmaking industry. |
| | Hot gilding. |
| | Use of mercury pumps in the manufacture of incandescent lamps. |
| | Manufacture of fulminate of mercury primers. |
| Anthrax infection. | Work in connection with animals infected with anthrax. |
| | Handling of animal carcasses or parts of such carcasses including hides, hoofs and horns. |
| | Loading and unloading or transport of merchandise |

ARTICLE 3

The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and in the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registtaion.

ARTICLE 4

This Convention shall come into force at the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered by the Secretary-General.

It shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

Thereafter, the Convention shall come into force for any Member at the date on which its ratification has been registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 5

As soon as the ratifications of two Members

Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall notify all the Members of the International Labour Organisation. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organisation.

ARTICLE 6

Subject to the provisions of Article 4, each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring the provisions of Articles 1 and 2 into operation not later than 1 January, 1927 and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

ARTICLE 7

Each Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, possessions and protectorates, in accordance with the provisions of Article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace.

ARTICLE 8

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of five years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the

Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 9

At least once in ten years, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

ARTICLE 10

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

/True copy/

CONVENTION No. 19 concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Seventh Session on 19 May 1925, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents, the second item in the agenda of the Session, and

take the form of draft international Convention

Having determined that these proposals shall adopts this fifth day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organisation, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

ARTICLE 1

Each Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies this Convention undertakes to grant to the nationals of any other Member which shall have ratified the Convention, who suffer personal injury due to industrial accidents happening in its territory, or to their dependants, the same treatment in respect of workmen's compensation as it grants to its own nationals.

This equality of treatment shall be guaranteed to foreign workers and their dependants without any condition as to residence. With regard to the payments which a Member or its nationals would have to make outside that Member's territory in the application of this principle, the measures to be adopted shall be regulated, if necessary, by special arrangements between the Members concerned.

ARTICLE 2

Special agreements may be made between the Members concerned to provide that compensation for industrial accident happening to workers whilst temporarily or intermittently employed in the territory of another one Member on behalf of an undertaking situation in the territory of another Member shall be governed by the laws and regulations of the latter Member.

ARTICLE 3

The Members which ratify this Convention and which do not already possess a system, whether by insurance or otherwise, of worksmen's compensation for industrial accidents agree to institute such a system within a period of three years from the date of their ratification.

ARTICLE 4

The Members which ratify this Convention further undertake to afford each other mutual assistance with a view to facilitiating the application of the Convention and the execution

P.T.O.

of their respective laws and regulations on workmen's compensation and to inform the International Labour Office, which shall inform the other Members concerned, of any modifications in the laws and regulations in force on workmen's compensation.

ARTICLE 5

The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and in the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

ARTICLE 6

This Convention shall come into force at the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered by the Secretary-General.

It shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

Thereafter, the Convention shall come into force for any Member at the date on which its ratification has been registered with the Secretariat

ARTICLE 7

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organisation. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organisation.

ARTICLE 8

Subject to the provisions of Article 6, each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring the provisions of Articles 1, 2, 3, & 4 into operation not later than 1 January, 1927, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

ARTICLE 9

Each Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, possessions and protectorates, in accordance with the provisions of Article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace.

ARTICLE 10

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General

of the League of Nations for registration. Such denounciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 11

At least once in ten years, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

ARTICLE 12

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

/True copy/

CONVENTION No. 21 concerning the simplication of the inspec.. emigrants on board ship.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Eighth Session on 26th May 1926, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with ~~required~~ to the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship, the question on the agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention, adopts, this fifty day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and twentysix, the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organisation, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

ARTICLE 1

For the purposes of application of this Convention the terms "emigrant vessel" and "emigrant" shall be defined for each country by the competent authority in that country.

ARTICLE 2

Each Member which ratifies this Convention undertakes to accept the principle that, save as hereinafter provided, the official inspection carried out on board an emigrant vessel for the protection of emigrants shall be undertaken by not more than one Government.

Nothing in this Article shall prevent another Government from occasionally and at their own expense placing a representative on board to accompany their nationals carried as emigrants in the capacity of observer, and on condition that he shall not encroach upon the duties of the official inspector.

ARTICLE 3

If an official inspector of emigrants is placed on board an emigrant vessel he shall be appointed as a general rule by the Government of the country whose flag the vessel flies. Such inspector may, however, be appointed by another Government in virtue of an aggreement between the Government of the country whose flag the vessel flies and one or more other Governments whose national are carried as emigrants on board the vessel.

ARTICLE 4

The practical experience and the necessary professional and moral qualifications required of an official inspector shall be determined by the Government responsible for his appointment.

An official inspector may not be in any way either directly or indirectly connected with or dependent upon the shipowner or shipping company.

Nothing in this Article shall prevent a Govern-

P.T.O.

ment from appointing the ship's doctor as official inspector by way of exception and in case of absolute necessity.

ARTICLE 5

The official inspector shall ensure the observance of the rights which emigrants possess under the laws of the country whose flag the vessel flies, or such other law as is applicable or under international agreements. or the terms of their contracts of transportation.

The Government of the country whose flag the vessel flies shall communicate to the official inspector irrespective of his nationality, the text of any law or regulations affecting the conditions of emigrants which may be in force, and of any international agreements or any contracts relating to the matter which have been communicated to such Government.

ARTICLE 6

The authority of the master on board the vessel is not limited by this Convention. The official inspector shall in no way encroach upon the ~~the~~master's authority on board, and shall concern himself solely with ensuring the enforcement of the laws, regulations, agreements, or contracts directly concerning the protection and welfare of the emigrants on board.

ARTICLE 7

Within eight days after the arrival of the vessel at its port of destination the official inspector shall make a report to the Government of the country whose flag the vessel flies, which Government shall transmit a copy of the report to the other Governments have previously requested that this shall be done.

A copy of this report shall be transmitted to the master of the vessel by the official inspector.

ARTICLE 8

The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and in the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

ARTICLE 9

This Convention shall come into force at the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered by the Secretary-General.

It shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

Therefore, the Convention shall come into force for any Member at the date on which its ratification has been registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 10

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organisation.

ARTICLE 11

Subject to the provisions of Article 9, each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring the provisions of Articles, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 into operation not later than 1 January, 1928, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

ARTICLE 12

Each Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies this Convention engages to apply to it its colonies, possessions and protectorates, in accordance with the provisions of Article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace.

ARTICLE 13

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 14

At least once in ten years, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

ARTICLE 15

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

/True copy/

Convention No. 22, concerning seamen's articles of agreement.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing

Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Ninth Session on 7 June, 1926, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to seamen's articles of agreement, which is including in the first item of the agenda of the Session. and

Having determined that these proposal shall take the form of a draft international convention, adopts, this twenty-fourth day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organisation, in accordance with the provisions of Part X XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

ARTICLE 1

This Convention shall apply to all seagoing vessels registered in the country of any Member ratifying this Convention, and to the owners, masters and seamen of such vessels.

It shall not apply to

ships of war;

Government vessels not engaged in trade,

vessels engaged in the coasting trade,

pleasure yachts,

Indian country craft;

fishing vessels;

vessels of less than 100 tons gross registered tonnage or 300 cubic metres, nor to vessels engaged in the home trade below the tonnage limit prescribed by national law for the special regulation of this trade at the date of the passing of this Convention.

ARTICLE 2

For the purpose of this Convention the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them, viz:

(a)The term "vessel" includes any ship or boat of any nature whatsoever, whether publicly or privately owned, ordinarily engated in maritime navigation

(b) The term "seamen" includes every person employed or engaged in any capacity on board any vesse and entered on the ship's articles. It excludes masters, pilors, cadets and pupils on training ships and duly indentured apprentices, naval ratings, and other persons in the permanent service of a Government.

(c) The term "master" includes every person having command and charge of a vessel except pilots.

(d) The term "home trade vessel" means a

a vessel engaged in trade between a country and the ports of a neighbouring country within georgraphical limits determined by the national law.

ARTICLE 3

Articles of agreement shall be signed both by the shipowners or his representative and by the seaman. Reasonable facilities to examine the articles of agreement before they are signed shall be given to the seaman and also to his advisor.

The seaman shall sign the agreement under conditions which shall be prescribed by national law in order to ensure adequate supervision by the competent public authority.

The foregoing provisions shall be deemed to have been fulfilled if the competent authority certifies that the provisions of the agreement have been laid before it in writing and have been confirmed both by the shipowner or his representative and by the seaman.

National law shall make adequate provision to ensure that the seaman has understood the agreement.

The agreement shall not contain anything which is contrary to the provisions of national law or of this Convention.

National law shall prescribe such further formalities and safeguards in respect of the completion of the agreement as may be considered necessary for the protection of the interests of the shipowner and of the seaman.

ARTICLE 4

Adequate measures shall be taken in accordance with national law for ensuring that the agreement shall not contain any stipulation by which the parties purport to contract in advance to depart from the ordinary rules as to jurisdiction over the agreement.

This Article shall not be interpreted as excluding a reference to arbitration.

ARTICLE 5

Every seaman shall be given a document containing a record of his employment on board the vessel. The form of the document, the particulars to be recorded and the manner in which such particulars are to be entered in it shall be determined by national law.

The document shall not contain any statement as to the quality of the seaman's work or as to his wages.

ARTICLE 6

The agreement may be made either for a definite period or for a voyage or, if permitted by national law, for an indefinite period.

The agreement shall state clearly the respective rights and obligations of each of the parties.

It shall in all cases contain the following particulars:

(1) The surname and other names of the seaman,

P.T.O.

the date of his birth or his age, and his birthplace;

(2) The place at which and date on which the agreement was completed;

(3) The name of the vessel of vessels on board which the seaman undertakes to serve;

(4) The number of the crew of the vessel, if required by national law:

(5) The voyage or voyages to be undertaken, of this can be determined at the time of making the agreement;

(6) The capacity in which the seaman is to be employed;

(7) If possible, the place and date at which the seaman is required to report on board for service;

(8) The scale of provisions to be supplied to the seaman, unless some alternative system is provided for by national law;

(9) The amount of his wages;

(10) The termination of the agreement and the conditions thereof, that is to say:

(a) if the agreement has been made for a definite period, the date fixed for its expiry;

(b) if the agreement has been made for a voyage, the port or destination and the time which has to expire after arrival before the seaman shall be discharged;

(c) if the agreement has been made for an indefinite period, the conditions which shall entitle either party to rescind it, as well as the required period of notice for rescission; provided that such period shall not be less for the shipowner than for the seaman;

(11) The annual leave with pay granted to the seaman after one year's service with the same shipping company, if such leave is provided for by national law;

(12) Any other particulars which national law may require.

ARTICLE 7

IF national law provides that a list of crew shall be carried on board it shall specify that the agreement shall either be recorded in or annexed to the list of crew.

ARTICLE 8

In order that the seaman may satisfy himself as to the nature and extent of his rights and obligations, national law shall lay down the measures to be taken to enable clear information to be obtained on board as to the conditions of employment, either by posting the conditions of the agreement in a place easily

accessible from the cew's quarters, or by some other appropria means.

ARTICLE 9

or unloads

An agreement for an indefinite period may be ~~determined~~ terminated by either party in any port where the vessel loads, provided that the notice specified in the agreement shall have been given, which shall not be less than twenty-four hours.

Notice shall be given in writing; national law shall provide such manner of giving notice as is best calculated to preclude any subsequently dispute between the parties on this point.

National law shall determine the exceptional circumstances in which notice even when duly given shall not terminate the agreement.

ARTICLE 10

An agreement entered into for a voyage, for a definite period, or for an idefinite period shall be duly terminated by:

(a) mutual consent of the parties;

(b) dealth of the seaman;

(c) loss or total unseaworthiness of the vessel;

(d) any other cause that may be provided in national law or in this Convention."

ARTICLE 11

National law shall determine the circumstances in which the owner or master may immediately discharge a seaman.

ARTICLE 12

National law shall also determine the circumstances in which the seaman may demand his immediate discharge.

ARTICLE 13

If a seaman shows to the satisfaction of the shipowner or his agent that he can obtain command of a vessel or an appointment as mate or engineer or to any other post of a higher grade than he actually holds, or that any other circumstances has arisen since his engagement which renders it essential to his interests that he should be permitted to take his discharge, he may claim his discharge, provided that without increased expense to the shipowner and to the satisfaction of the shipowner or his agent he furnishes a competent and reliable man in his place.

In such case, the seaman shall be entitled to his wages up to the time of his leaving his employment.

ARTICLE 14

Whatever the reason for the termination or rescission of the agreement, an entry shall be made in the document issued to the seaman in accordance with Article 5 and in the list of crow showing that he has been discharged, and such entry shall, at the request of either party, be endorsed by the competent public authority.

The seaman shall at all times have the right, in addition to the record mentioned in Article 5, to obtain from the master a separate certificate as to the quality of his work or, failing that, a certificate indicating whether he has fully discharged his obligations under the agreement.

P.T.O.

ARTICLE 15

National law shall provide the measures to esnure compliance with the terms of the present Convention.

ARTICLE 16

The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and in the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace shall be communicated to the Secretary - General of the League of Nations for registration.

ARTICLE 17

This Convention shall come into force at the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered by the Secretary-General

It shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

Thereafter, the Convention shall come into force for any Member at the date on which its ratification has been registered with the Secretariat

ARTICLE 18

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organisation. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organisation.

ARTICLE 19

Subject to the provisions of Article 17, each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring the provisions of Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 into operation not later than 1 January, 1928, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

ARTICLE 20

Each Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, possessions and protectorates, in accordance with the provisions of Article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace.

ARTICLE 21

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 22

At least once in ten years, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

ARTICLE 23

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

/True copy/

CONVENTION No. 27, concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations,—

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twelfth Session on 30 May, 1929, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels, which is included in the first item of the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention, adopts, this twenty-first day of June of the year one thousand ~~for ratification~~ nine hundred and twenty-nine, the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organisation, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

ARTICLE 1

Any package or object of one thousand kilograms (one metric ton) or more gross weight consigned within the territory of any Member which ratifies this Convention for transport by sea or inland waterway shall have had its gross weight plainly and durably marked upon it on the outside before it is loaded on a ship or vessel.

In exceptional cases where it is difficult to determine the exact weight, national laws or regulations may allow an approximate weight to be marked.

The obligation to see that this requirement is observed shall rest solely upon the Government of the country from which the package or object is consigned, and not on the Government of a country through which it passes on the way to its destination.

It shall be left to national laws or regulations to determine whether the obligation for having the weight marked as aforesaid shall fall on the consigner or on some other person or body.

P.T.O.

ARTICLE 2

The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and in the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

ARTICLE 3

This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

It shall come into force twelve month after the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered with the Secretary-General.

Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

ARTICLE 4

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organisation. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organisation.

ARTICLE 5

A member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an Act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years, and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

ARTICLE 6

At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

ARTICLE 7

Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, the ratification by a Member of the now Revising Convention shall ipso jure involve denunciation of this Convention without any requirement of delay, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 5 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force.

As from the date on the coming into force of the new revising Convention, the present Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

Nevertheless, this Convention shall remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members with which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

ARTICLE 8

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

/True copy/

CONVENTION No. 41 concerning employment of women during the night (revised 1934)

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Eighteenth Session on 4 June, 1934, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the partial revision of the Convention concerning employment of women during the night adopted by the Conference at its First Session, which is the seventh item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Considering that these proposals must take the form of Draft International Convention, adopts, this nineteenth day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four, the following Draft Convention which may be cited as the Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1934;

ARTICLE 1

1. For the purpose of this Convention, the term "industrial undertaking" includes particularly:

(a) Mines, quarries, and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth;

Industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed; including shipbuilding, and the generation, transformation, and transmission of electricity or motive power or any kind;

(c) Construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair,

alteration, or demolition of any building railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well, telegraphic or telephonic installation, electrical underta king, gas work, water work, or other work of construction, as well as the preparation for or laying the foundations of any such ork or strucuture.

2. The competent authority in each country shall define the line of division which separates industry from commerce and agriculture.

ARTICLE 2

1. For the purpose of this Convention, the term "night" signifies a period of at least eleven consecutive hours, including the interval between ten o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning;

2. Provided that, where there are exceptional circumstances affecting the workers employed in a particular industry or area, the competent authority may, after consultation with the employers' and workers' organisations concerned, decide that in the case of women employed in that industry or area, the interval between eleven o'clok in the evening and six o'clock in the morning may be substituted for the interval between ten o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning.

ARTICLE 3

Women without distinction of age shall not be employed during the night in any public or private industrial undertaking, or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only Members of the same family are employed.

ARTICLE 4

Article 3 shall not apply:

(a) In cases of force majeure, when in any undertaking there occurs an interruption of work which it was impossible to foresee, and which is not of a recurring character.

(b) In cases where the work has to do with raw materials or materials in course of treatment which are subject to rapid deterioration, when such night work is necessary to preserve the said materials from certain loss.

ARTICLE 5

In India and Siam, the application of Article 3 of this Convention may be suspended by the Government in respect to any industrial undertaking, except factories as defined by the national law. Notice of every such suspension shall be filed with the International Labour Office.

ARTICLE 6

In industrial undertakings which are

3. In those countries where no Government regulation as yet applies to the employment of women in industrial undertakings during the night, the term "night" may provisionally and for a maximum period of three years, be declared by the Government to signify a period of only ten hours, including the interval between ten o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning.

influenced by the seasons and in all cases where exceptional circumstances demand it, the night period may be reduced to ten hours on sixty days of the year.

ARTICLE 7

In countries where the climate renders work by day particulalry trying to the health, the night period may be shorter than prescribed in the above articles, provided that compensatory rest is accorded during the day.

ARTICLE 8

This Convention does not apply to women holding responsible positions of management who are not ordinarily engaged in manual work.

ARTICLE 9

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

ARTICLE 10

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organisation whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretary General.

2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Secretary-General.

3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

ARTICLE 11

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organisation. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organisation.

ARTICLE 12

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the dateoon which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect unti one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years ef under the terms provided for in this Article.

ARTICLE 13

At the expiration of each period of tenyears after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the

P.T.O.

International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

ARTICLE 14

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides,

(a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall ipso jure involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 12 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;

(b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force, this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for these Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

ARTICLE 15

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic

/True copy/

CONVENTION No. 45 concerning the employment ov women on underground work in mines of all kinds.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Nineteenth Session on 4 June, 1935, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds, which is the second item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Draft International Convention, adopts, this twenty-first day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five, the following Draft Convention which may be cited as the Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935.

ARTICLE 1

For the purpose of theis Convention, the term "mine" includes any undertaking, whether public or private, for the extraction of any substance from under the

surface of the earth.

ARTICLE 2

No female, whatever her age, shall be employed on underground work in any mine.

ARTICLE 3

National laws or regulations may exempt from the above prohibition:

(a) females holding positions of management who do not perform manual work;

(b) females employed in health and welfare services;

(c) females who, in the course of their studies, spend a period of training in the underground parts of a mine; and

(d) any other females who may occasionally have to enter the ~~purpose~~ underground parts of a mine for the purpose of a non-manual occupation.

ARTICLE 4

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

ARTICLE 5

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organisation whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretary-General.

2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Secretary-General.

3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

ARTICLE 6

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organisation. He shall likewise notify them of the ~~ratif~~ registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organisation.

ARTICLE 7

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.

2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the

period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

ARTICLE 8

At the expiration of each perio of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

ARTICLE 8

At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall considered the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part. ) DELETE

ARTICLE 9

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides:

(a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall ipso jure involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention notwithstanding the provisions of Article 7 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;

(b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force, this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and the content for these Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

ARTICLE 10.

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

/True copy/

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
ABSTRACT.

Labour - International Labour Organisation conventions ratified by the Government of India - Letter from the Government of India, Ministry of Labour - Recorded.

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DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

G.O. Ms. No. 4714 dated 16.9.1948
Read the following:-

From the Government of India, Ministry of Labour,
No.L.C. 24137, dated 23.8.1948.

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ORDER:

RECORDED.

(By order of H.E. the Governor)
(Sd) x x
Secretary to Government.

To
The Commissioner of Labour
(with copy of letter at pp. 1-2 c.f. and the Conventions at pp. 3-70 c.f.)

/True copy/

OFFICE ASSISTANT
MADRAS RECORD OFFICE
8/9/53
8/9